

# THE DAILY CLARION.

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

J. S. HANCOCK,  
J. F. JONES,  
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JACKSON, MISS.

Friday, November 2, 1866

In pursuance of a joint resolution  
adopted by both Houses of the Legis-  
lature, the Governor has appointed  
Hon. Giles M. Hillier, of Natchez,  
Hon. Robert Lowry, of Brandon, Com-  
missioners on the part of the State, to  
visit Washington and see the Presi-  
dent, with a view of obtaining the re-  
lease of Mr. Davis, on bail or parole.  
These appointments of His Excellency,  
the Governor, are as good as could  
have been made, and we hope the mis-  
sion may be successful. Among all  
the calamities that have befallen our  
State, there is none that touches the  
hearts more than the fate of the illu-  
strous captive confined at Fortress  
Monroe.

The Louisiana Board of Levee  
Commissioners solicited several propo-  
sals for 1,200,000 feet of levees.

The Coroner of New Orleans recom-  
mends that the city establish a Morgue  
or dead house, similar to that in France  
and other European cities. It is in-  
tended for the bodies of persons found  
drowned. They are kept in the Morgue  
a certain number of hours for identifi-  
cation and then buried.

TROUBLE IN MARYLAND.—The tele-  
graph this morning announces Gov.  
Swann has determined to discharge  
the Police Commissioners and that  
everything looks very threatening for a  
serious collision. The radicals, who  
are trying to keep the State in their  
hands, have got up a mob spirit in  
Baltimore, and urge resistance in case  
the Governor removes the Commis-  
sioners. The Governor having right  
on his side, is determined to go ahead,  
relying upon the Government to sup-  
ply him with troops, if necessary, to  
violate the law. So warm work  
may soon be expected.

Frank Blair is still addressing the  
citizens of Missouri upon the political  
issues of the day. He upholds the dis-  
secting knife to fanaticism and dis-  
union with a skillful hand. Alluding  
to the efforts of the radical party to  
elevate the negro to a social and polit-  
ical equality with the white man, Gen.  
Blair declares all history demonstrated  
that the white race was destined to be  
the dominant race to which the world  
was indebted for every advance in  
civilization, science, arts, and Govern-  
ment. Wherever a conflict had oc-  
curred between the races, the white  
man had swept everything before him.  
The Indians had vanished before his  
energy, intellect and power, and so  
would every other race that arrayed  
itself against him. Elevate the negro  
to an equality, and you simply de-  
stroyed him; for a conflict between  
the races would occur that would only  
end in the annihilation of the blacks.

He had advocated emancipation in  
Missouri at a time, when the knaves of  
many of the present Radicals were  
shaking whenever it was talked  
of. As he stood then, so he stands  
now; but at the same time he was in  
favor of a separation of the two races.  
God had marked the line of distinction  
between them, and all legislation  
of man could not wipe out the line.

The announcement that Col. John  
B. Lynch and Rev. John McMahon,  
Peonians, were sentenced to be hung on  
the 13th of December next, by the au-  
thorities of Canada, for an offence  
which Mr. Seward styles "politically  
political," has raised a storm of indig-  
nation among the Irish people through-  
out the United States. The Fenian  
Brotherhood everywhere are holding  
meetings to condemn the murder of these  
unfortunate men, and call upon the  
government to interfere in their  
behalf. The government, however, has  
anticipating them. Mr. Seward said  
some time since that Sir Frederick  
Bruce at Washington, in relation to the  
Fenian trials at Toronto, setting forth  
that this Government "is required, by  
the highest considerations of national  
dignity, duty and honor, to inquire into  
the legality, justice and regularity of the  
proceedings," and that, after making  
such scrutiny, "we shall expect to make  
known to Her Majesty's Government  
such opinions as the President, upon  
due consideration, shall adopt." He  
expresses the hope that the British  
Government "will examine the judicial  
proceedings aforesaid with a careful  
regard to the rights of the United  
States, and to the maintenance of good  
relations between the two countries,"  
and, to afford time for this examina-  
tion, he urges a postponement of the  
execution of the sentence. The Sec-  
retary also reminds the Minister that  
the offense of the prisoners is a political  
one, and advises "amnesty and forgive-  
ness."

England will hardly refuse this re-  
quest of the President. It is made in  
the nature of a request, yet at the same  
time implies a demand, and Mr. John-  
son will see that it is conceded, or  
else close his eyes while the friends of  
Ireland cross our border to avenge  
the judicial murder. The President's  
course is mainly and commendable,  
and will be sustained by the country.

Col. Lynch, who has been sentenced  
to death in Canada for being a Fenian,  
was an officer in a Kentucky (Fed-  
eral) regiment during the war.

Manufactures in the South are be-  
ginning to grow encouraging. One  
factory in Augusta has turned out, in  
the past year, 6,410,000 yards of  
cloth, and a profit of only two cents  
per yard would amount to twenty-five  
per cent. on the capital of the concern  
—\$600,000. This proves that there is  
profit to be acquired in the manu-  
facture of cotton where it is grown.

## Rebuilding the Loyalists.

There is one paper in Massachu-  
setts that does not think much of  
Brown's manœuvre or the "Loyal"  
plan of reconstruction. It is the  
Springfield Republican. Here is an  
extract from it:

The plan of reconstruction that they  
propose at Philadelphia, is, in subst-  
stance, that to themselves alone shall  
be entrusted the entire control of the  
South—one-half or one-quarter of a  
million of white men to govern ten or  
eleven millions of whites and blacks  
for a generation. This would not be  
Republican government, and with the  
desire for vengeance on the part of  
these long-abused Unionists, and their  
avowed purpose to inflict it whenever  
they have the power, it is evident that  
military government of the South,  
under the direction of the Federal  
Government, would be much less to  
be dreaded. There would be no  
growth of loyalty among the masses  
of the Southern people under the  
regime proposed by these men, nor do  
we believe the Southern loyalists will  
promote sympathy for themselves by  
accepting any such political position.

Commenting on this the Memphis  
Argus observes that this is rather se-  
vere upon the Southern Missions  
who have been wandering throughout  
the North in the interest of the  
Northern Radicals, but the truth will  
be readily recognized. These would-  
be patriots have acted upon the prin-  
ciple that they and those who think  
with them comprise all the loyalty of  
the South. They would have the  
Southern States put into their hands,  
to be wholly controlled by them to  
the exclusion of the great majority of  
the people. This is their idea of a  
Republican government—their con-  
ception of conciliation, and their rag-  
nimity to a fallen foe. "Long  
abused loyalists," forsooth! Will  
the Republican mention the name of  
one of these strolling haranguers who  
has not been benefitted pecuniarily,  
socially and politically by the war?  
The Republican deserves no credit  
for forecast in prophesying that  
"under the regime of these men"  
"there would be no growth of loyalty  
among the masses of the Southern  
people." One might as readily an-  
ticipate a growth of grain from a field  
sown in stones. The masses of the  
South are loyal to the Constitution  
and laws; but they are not hypocrit-  
ical enough to affect respect for those  
who are seeking to crush them into  
the earth. While every vagabond,  
who finds it pleasant and profitable to  
malign the South, is received with  
open arms by the dominant party of  
the country, well may the Republi-  
can despair of the restoration of that  
good feeling which once existed, and  
now requires but to be hidden to  
spring into life again.

From the New Orleans Times.

Gen. Ortega Addresses Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Jesus G. Ortega, "Constitutional  
President of Mexico," yesterday replied to  
the letter of instructions regarding the Rio  
Grande, which Gen. Sheridan sent him  
a few days ago. Gen. Ortega's re-  
ply is a translation of Gen. Ortega's  
speech.

General.—On my arrival in this city I read  
in the newspapers an official communica-  
tion signed by you and addressed to the com-  
mander of the subdivision of the Rio Grande,  
Browsville, Texas. Said communication  
touches and decides in a military manner  
international questions of gravity, and  
concerning the neutrality laws, which are  
violated by the moment you promise "the  
upholders of the legitimate government of  
Mexico" to "take no notice of the  
attempts to induce that nation's govern-  
ment to violate its laws, and to commit  
international crimes." It is also an attempt to  
interfere in the international questions of the  
people of Mexico, which alone has the  
right to decide. The Government of the  
United States has not heretofore taken any  
part in them.

I at first could not understand your com-  
munication, but mature reflection convinced  
me at last that it did not concern me. Such  
was my impression, and the day before  
yesterday I called at your residence to have  
the honor of paying you my respects in testi-  
mony of the good relations existing between  
the United States and the Mexican Repub-  
lic, which I heartily desire to preserve.

For the above reasons I deny that I have  
created or represented a faction in the  
United States, and that I am not a  
representative of the constitution of  
Mexico, to which nation I repeat, belong  
the right to decide its internal questions.

For the same reason that I represent the  
constitutional principles of Mexico, I have  
no authority to interfere in the internal  
questions of the United States, and yet  
have been residing in New York, and left  
that city on the 1st inst., on the way to my  
native country, and traversing the territory  
of this illustrious nation under the safe-  
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It is not ignorant in the United States that  
I am the Constitutional President of the  
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and that, from that position, I have the  
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## Public Lands.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 2, 1866.

Pursuant to the 5th section of the act  
of Congress approved May 30, 1862, the  
President of the United States has directed  
the Secretary of the Interior, to sell the  
public lands in the Washington, Pandling  
and Columbus Land Districts in Mississippi,  
and that the vacant lands therein be  
made available for sale at Jackson in said  
State.

Notice is hereby given that the offices  
for the sale of the public lands in the  
Districts of Washington, Pandling and  
Columbus have been received, and are now  
open. Those from Pandling and Washington  
are received at an early day of which due  
notice will be given.

The attention of persons wishing to make  
entry is directed to the late laws of Con-  
gress in reference to land entries, passed in  
1862, 1864 and 1865, and especially to that  
approved June 15, 1866, which is this day  
published in the Clarion.

A. MORGAN, Register.

[OFFICIAL.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth  
Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]  
AN ACT for the disposal of the public lands  
in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana,  
Arkansas and Florida.

Enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That, from and after  
the date of the passage of this act, the public  
lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Lou-  
isiana, Arkansas and Florida shall be dis-  
posed of by the Secretary of the Interior, in  
accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 4. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 5. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 6. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 7. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 8. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 9. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 10. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 11. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 12. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 13. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 14. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 15. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 16. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 17. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
in accordance with the provisions of this act,  
shall dispose of the public lands in the States  
of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas  
and Florida, in accordance with the provisions  
of this act.

Section 18. That the Secretary of the Interior,  
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